SPECIFICATION Amendments

Please replace paragraph [062], as follows:

[062] For this reason, additional myristoylation/palmitoylation recognition sequences were inserted into the amino-terminal region of the Gα subunits to produce –6qi4myr and –6qs5myr from –6qi4 and –6qs5, respectively. The protein sequence of –6qimyr and –6qs5myr at the amino terminus is MGCC (residues 1-4 of SEQ ID NOs: 2 and 4, respectively), in contrast to MACC (residues 1-4 of SEQ ID NOs: 6 and 8, respectively) in the original sequence of the –6q variants. Therefore, the novel constructs, -6qi4myr and –6qs5myr, contain a consensus sequence for myristoylation/palmitoylation. It is known that removing myristyl or palmityl residues from G-proteins leads to a redistribution in the cell. Loss of palmitate or myristate residues influences the expression pattern of the G-proteins in such a way that G-protein α subunits are found both in the cell membrane and in the cytosol, but are mainly cytosol-localized. However, only the membrane-bound G-proteins can pass the signals from GPCRs on to intracellular effectors. On ly the consequences of removing a consensus sequence for polmitoylation/myristoylation by mutation were known. It was not known if introducing an additional consensus site for myristoylation/palmitoylation into the Gα deletion mutants would affect expression. However, it was possible to show that introducing additional polmitoylation/myristoylation sites increases the amount of Gα subunits expressed in the cell membrane (fig. 3, fig. 4). The SDS-PAGE Western blot (sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis Western blot) in fig. 3 shows distinctly increased expression of –6qi4myr compared to –6qi4. Fig. 4 depicts an SDS-PAGE Western blot of a fractionation of qwt and –6qi4myr into a membrane-containing particle fraction (P) and a soluble fraction (S; SC). The variant with a higher degree of myristoylation/palmitoylation, -6qi4myr, is present only in the particle fraction.